Hanson, MA Area B State Street Area Dafa Sheet

Date	1872 1929 1872	1907	ca. 1810 1851	1925 1888 unknown
Style/Form	Italianate end house Colonial Revival gambrel end house Italianate end house	Queen Anne end house Italianate end house	Cape Cod house Greek Revival front gable cut	Bungalow Queen Anne End house gable front and wing
Street	651 State Street 660 State Street 666 State Street	669 State Street 674 State Street	4 State Street 3 State Street	4 State Street 5 State Street 0 State Street
No.	651 660 666	67.	789 90 90	694 706 720
MHC Name	61 Whiting House 62 Knight House 63 Perry House			68 Whitney House 69 Bates House 70 house

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Area State Street B

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION, continued.

The building which appearance and documentation suggests as the oldest is the Bates House at 684 State Street, a Cape Cod house with an array of later 19th century alterations. The five bay facade is consistent with its early description in White as "an old-fashioned double house," the early name for the largest versions of the cape. Although the cornice has an entablature treatment, the door itself is plain, as are the surrounds of the two-over-two sash windows. The front roof slope has two large hip-roofed dormers, each with a pair of large two-over-two sash adding light and space to the attic space. Another space and light adding devise is the polygonal bay window in the front pile of the right side elevation. A rear ell has been added to the left rear of the building, to which a shed-roofed dormer and a screened porch has been added. These later alterations may have been made by a later owner, builder Charles G. Whiting. On the right and to the rear of the house is an ample two-level carriage house with a two-bay garage door at its entry. Other buildings of this late colonial or Federal period were constructed here, including two widely spaced properties across the street, but they have been lost.

Next in age and among the best preserved of the area's houses is the Sprague House across the street at 693 Main Street. Said to date to 1851, the Greek Revival cottage takes the regional variation that sets its entry and long wall perpendicular to the street and recesses its two front bays under the roof line in an umbrage. The facade has a center entry flanked by a pair of sash to the left and a single window centered to the right; the entry and the right window are in the umbrage, supported by square paneled posts resembling simple Greek Doric columns. The gable end facing State Street is lit with two windows in the first floor and two centered in the gable above. The trim of the house is a robust Greek Revival, employing a deep entablature at the eaves as well as wrapping around the gable end. Both the windows and the doors have broad and low pediments over them. A long low two-part ell extends from the rear of the main block, off set behind the facade plane and extending the rear plane in its forward half but projecting past it toward the rear. The forward section is three bays in width with a central entry and shed dormers on both roof slopes; the rear section has been more significantly altered. At the rear of the parcel are two outbuildings, a gable-roofed structure with a fieldstone knee wall, and a modern gable-roofed three-bay garage.

#67

#66

Two houses, nearly mirror images of one another, at 666 and 674 State Street, are examples of the popular end house, and dated by White to 1872 and 1869 respectively. Each house is a one-and-a-half story end house with a three bay facade, a shed-roofed ell in the rear turning a right angle to form a perpendicular shed-roofed wing. Their mirror facades have entries in the bays nearest to one another, the ells along the inner walls, and the wings

#65, #65

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## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION, continued.

extending toward one another. 666 is clapboarded and 674 is wood shingled; both have a simple entablature at the eaves and otherwise plain surrounds. In the rear yard centered between them is a two-level carriage house with a central wide door flanked by windows and topped at the second level with a small opening and in the gable end with another window. A larger two-and-a-half story version is the Whiting House at 651 State Street, said by White to date to 1872. Although taller than the above-described pair, it is quite similar, including a three-bay rear wing extending from the left rear corner, screened here with a turned-post porch. The walls are clapboarded and the windows have narrow labels but most of the trim is simple boards. Its carriage house closely resembles that of its neighbors across the street.

The persistence of this form's popularity through the 19th and into the 20th century is demonstrated in other area houses. The Bates House at 706 State Street is a small Queen Anne example which White dates to 1888. The house has a small console-supported hood at the entry, a pair of narrow sash in the gable, and labels at all the windows. On the left rear, a projecting bay with a matching pair of narrow sash adds space for two full rear pile rooms. further augmented on the right rear with a square bay window. A more recent porch addition is located further to the right rear, and a modern two bay garages located in the right rear yard. A slightly larger example is the Smith House at 669 State Street which White dates to 1907. Here a full turned-spindle porch covers the facade and wraps around to the projecting side bay, which has its own entry on the front-facing wall and a polygonal bay window is added on the front wall. An offset ell is positioned on the right rear, with wide vehicle doors on the ground level and a living story above. A carriage house is located in the right rear yard. The form could even be altered to suit Colonial Revival needs, as seen in the Knight House at 660 State Street, dated by White to 1929. Topped by a gambrel roof, the long walls have shed dormers and the facade is screened by a Tuscan columned porch. Large windows with many small lights are a distinctive feature of the house, including a triple windows on the facade, paired window above on the second floor, with similar large windows on the side elevations as well.

A final historic house in the area is the Whitney House at **694 State Street**, rebuilt from a stable into a house, according to White, in 1925. Although altered through the enclosure of its front porch, the house resembles a bungalow cottage of the gable block type, with a shed dormer across the front and a small ell in the rear.

#61

#69

#64

#62

#68

#### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION See continuation sheet.

The State Street area is currently a small residential neighborhood, but it was long associated with the mill privilege located at its northern border where the street crossed the Indian Head River. A new bridge across the river was opened in April of 1996, replacing one first constructed in 1904. The succession of mills were constructed on both sides of the river, in Hanson, on the river's small island, as well as on the north shore of Hanover. Still visible today are significant ruins of foundations and retaining walls for the river and its power canals on the east side of the bridge in Hanson. The building nearest the mill site, 720 State Street, a gable-fronted main block with a low north wing, should be examined to determine is includes any sections of the old mill. Nine historic houses, and that tenth about which information is unavailable, survive along this stretch of the street, three on the west side and seven on the east side. Further south, construction is proportionally more modern, with historic properties more scattered.

#70

#### HISTORIC NARRATIVE See continuation sheet

The State Street area is a small residential neighborhood with close associations to the mill privilege on Indian Head River. The property has long been associated with iron working, beginning in 1720 with the establishment here of a forge on two acres of land of Joseph Barstow and Benjamin Stetson. A bridge across the Indian Head River has been located here since that time. The current bridge was recently reconstructed, in 1995 and 1996. It replaced a bridge which had been constructed in 1904 with a new steel superstructure added in 1936. Current research on the properties does not allow a detailed reconstruction of the neighborhood. The 1903 town directory provides some help with the its character, listing Lorenzo T. Bates as the then tack-maker at the mill; Charles G. Whiting, carpenter and builder; George Elms, teamster and jobber, J. Thomas, teamster, Charles E. Thayer, no occupation, and William A. Whiting, grocer.

#### REFERENCES

White, "History of Houses in Hanson," 1932.
"History of Hanson," 1962.
Smith Map of 1830.
Walling Map of 1856.
Richardson Atlas of 1879.
Walker Atlas of 1903.
Towne, Ray. Research on State Street Bridge.

X Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. See NR Criteria Statement form attached.

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### HISTORICAL NARRATIVE, continued.

A general outline of owners and their products is provided in the "History of Hanson" and much is confirmed in historic maps. After Barstow's sons operated the mill it was sold in 1795 to Robert Salmon of Pembroke and Nathaniel Cushing, who were producing anchors in 1813. In 1828 it was sold to Thomas Hobart who, with John Sylvester, operated a grist mill and began the manufacture of tacks. 1853 saw purchase by E.Y. Perry and Company, consisting of Edward Y. Perry (1812-1899), Ezra Phillips (1810-1882), and Martin Stetson; the latter departed as a result of the panic of 1856. Perry withdrew and Phillips sons Calvin T. and Morrill A. joined the firm in 1874. By 1880, fifty hands operated seventy tack and nail machines, a rolling mill, and a machine shop with a sixty horsepower engine. The firm's 1879 tax assessment highlights their reliance on nearby land for wood, holding over 300 acres, much in woodlot. The operation continued until at least 1903. In that year, the company tax assessment included, in addition to land and water rights, machinery, factory wheel, rolling mill, machine shop, polishing and bluing shop, office and packing room, engine house and boiler, a blacksmith's shop, a new storehouse, a brick building, a shed, as well as the Cushing factory and a blacksmith shop likely to be located elsewhere.

Residences along State Street below the mill grew slowly in number during the 19th and early 20th century. As early as 1830, three households occupied the area, including the J. Bates household at the house of that name, which survives on the east side of State Street, and the T.E. Sprague and J. Cook households on the west side. J. Cook remained at lower State Street in 1856, while Melzar Sprague appears to have built a new house in the vicinity of a kinsman, when the Bates property was taken over by I. T. Reed, and new houses which have not survived were built on the west side of the road for the Phillips company. Over the next twenty years, two more houses were constructed for the manufactory, still surviving at 660 and 674 State Street, while A.W. Whiting replaced an earlier house in 1872 at 651 State Street. At the turn of the century new houses were added by Lorenzo Bates at 706 State Street in 1888, by Edgar L. Smith at 666 State Street in 1907, C. G. Whiting replacing an earlier building in 1925, and a Mrs. Knight building a new house in 1929.

FORM A - AREA Massachusetts Historical Commission Massachusetts Archives Building 220 Morrissey Boulevard Boston, Massachusetts 02125 Assessor's # 122 / 2, 3

USGS Quad Hanover Area B Form # 61 - 70

//9 / 5, 6, 7,a, 9, 10, 11, 12, 21

Town Hanson



Name of Area State Street Area

Present Use residential

Construction Dates 18th century - 1930

Overall Condition good

Major Intrusions none

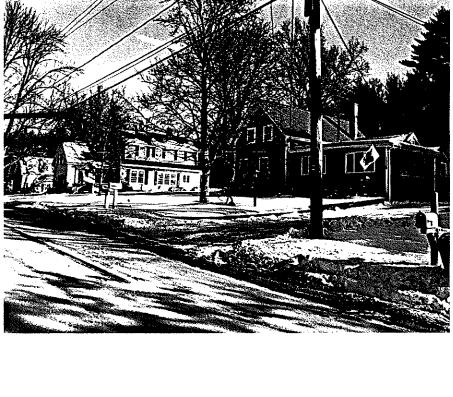
Acreage about fifteen acres

Recorded by Dempsey/Driemeyer

Organization Hanson
Historical Commission

Date May 1996

Sketch Map Attached





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651 State Street



666 State Street

674 State Street

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Property Address

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689 State Street



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Area State Street B

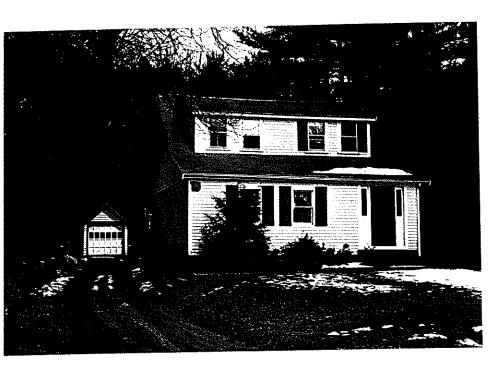


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Area State Street



694 State Street

706 State Street



# INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESSES



Letterhead



E. Phillips and Son

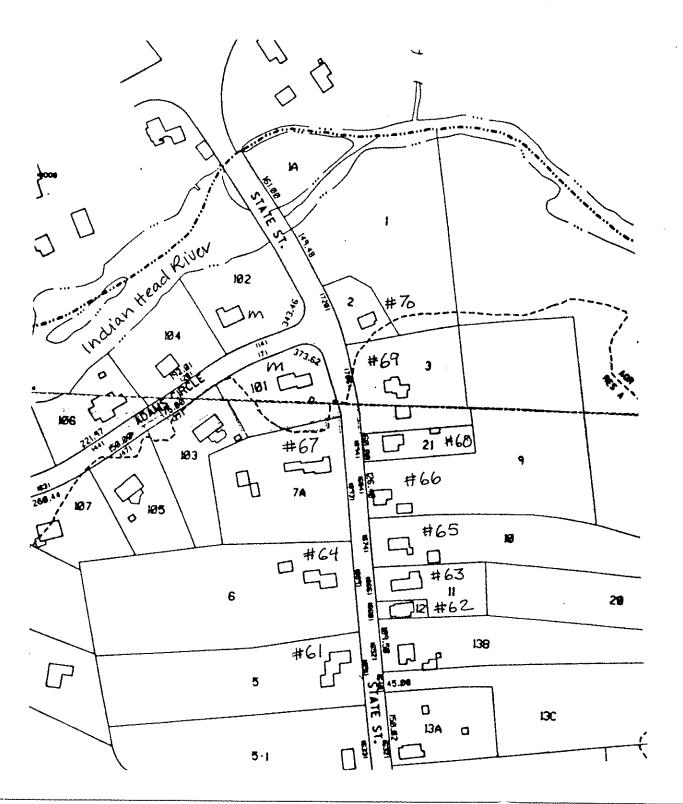
Tack and Nail Factory, State Street, Hanson and Hanover line.

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# National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form



Check all that apply:	
Individually eligible Contributing to a potential district.	Eligible only in a historic district _X Potential historic district.
Criteria: X A B X C D	
Criteria Considerations:ABCD	EFG
Statement of Significance by <b>Demnsey/Driemever</b> .	

The State Street area is significant as a well-preserved cluster of historic buildings in the town of Hanson, in a settlement configuration distinctive to the town and probably the region. In this area, many of the town's primary house types can be found, with a particularly strong cluster of the mid-19th century gable blocks and end houses. The area also served as one of the town's most important mill sites, but much of this evidence is likely to be archaeological. The State Street area meets criteria A and C at the local level and retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.